An Omission.

In my "Essay"[7] on *Aradus* I have noted a few clerical errors, only one of which, fortunately, is of importance. On page 41 the Rhode Island and Connecticut records of *Aradus robustus* are omitted and the following should be inserted after line 9:

Rhode Island: Kingston, May (J. Barlow). Connecticut: Meriden, V, 10, 1910 (A. B. Champlain); New Haven, II, 26, 1911 (A. B. Champlain); Rainbow, V, 7, 1914 (M. P. Zappe); Stonington, V, 1914 (M. P. Zappe).

On page 29, line 16, for p. 17 read p. 50; and on pages 32, 66, etc., Ottawa is placed in Quebec instead of in Ontario.

Distributional and Taxonomic Notes.

Coreidae.

Namacus annulicornis Stål. Arcadia, Florida, November 23, 1919 (H. L. Johnson).

Aradidae.

Proxius gypsatus Bergroth. Manning, South Carolina, March 28-29, 1919 (E. R. Kalmbach).

Neuroctenus pseudonymus Bergroth. Clarksville, Tennessee, March 26, 1909 (S. E. Crumb).

Aneurus simplex Uhler. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XIV:196 1871.

Lectotype: ♂, Mass., U. S. N. M. No. 25213. This specimen bears Uhler's original label and should be formally designated as the type of the species, especially in view of the very inadequate original description, which refers only to the antennal structure and to the granulation of the surface. A female specimen with the same data is designated allotype.

A New Genus in the Gelechiidae (Microlepidoptera).

By Annette F. Braun, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEREOMITA new genus.

Head smooth, antennae nearly equaling the fore wings, basal segment long, slender, stalk somewhat serrate toward tip. Labial palpi long, recurved, second segment thickened with scales beneath and slightly tufted, third segment equaling the second, thickened with scales in the middle and acute at extreme apex. Maxillary palpi short, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with rough hairs above and in the middle beneath, middle spurs from before basal fourth of the segment.

Fore wings narrow, lanceolate-acuminate; 11 veins, 1b fur-

[7] Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XLVII: 1-106, 1921.

cate at base, 2 and 3 coincident from the angle, arising nearly opposite 9, 4 and 5 connate, nearer 6, 7 and 8 out of 6, 9 distant, 11 from beyond middle. Hind wings ½, a little narrower in the male, with anal angle less distinct, termen emarginate, apex produced; all veins present, 2, 3, 4 and 5 remote, 5 nearest 6, 6 and 7 very short stalked.

Genotype: *Stereomita andropogonis* n. sp.

Allied to *Metzneria* and *Megacraspedus,* but distinguished by the absence of a vein in the fore wing, and by the thickened third segment of the labial palpi.

Stereomita andropogonis n. sp.

Head whitish straw-colored, palpi straw-colored, with a dark brown patch near apex of second segment outwardly, and a dark brown annulus around middle of third segment. Antennae pale ocherous, with a narrow brown annulus at the base of each segment, and four broader blackish rings on the outer half of the stalk, separated from one another by two or three pale segments. Fore wings pale ochreous, deepest toward apex, and dusted with dark brown scales, most densely on the costal and dorsal margins with a tendency to longitudinal streaking; at two-thirds of costa, the dusting usually forms two diffuse oblique streaks. Along termen, there is a series of indistinct brownish dots, and opposite extreme apex, in the cilia, a transverse brownish spot. Cilia brownish, except on costa before apex, where they are ocherous. Hind wings pale brown, cilia ocherous, with a faint reddish tinge. Legs ocherous, dusted with brown. Wing expanse: 8.5-9.5 mm.

Type (♂) and 32 paratypes, Miamiville, Clermont County, Ohio, August 19 and 25. Type and paratypes in the writer's collection; paratypes in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and in the U. S. National Museum.

The larvae feed in the inflorescence of *Andropogon scoparius* (bear-grass.) Their presence is indicated by yellowish patches in the flower spikes.

The moths are active in early morning and in the evening, flying at the top of the stems around the flower buds, and alighting head downward. During the middle of the day they rest amongst the basal leaves and are only disturbed with difficulty. In markings of wings, palpi and antennae, and in general appearance when at rest, this insect remarkably resembles some species of *Batrachedra.*